

# Panexin

*Chemically defined serum replacement*

**No more serum testing!**

**Enjoy the easy handling and the full reproducibility!**

**Panexin basic** can be used for the cultivation of adherent and non-adherent cells under **serum-free** conditions, or to significantly **reduce** the necessary amount of serum in cell culture. For more demanding cell lines we also designed **Panexin NTA** (for adherent cells), **NTS** (for non-adherent cells) and **Panexin Pharma Grade** (animal component free).

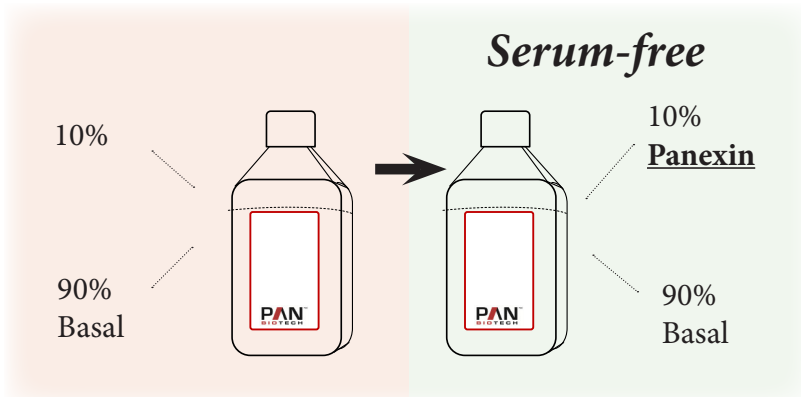
## PAN-Biotech Serum Replacements

*Made in Germany since 1988*



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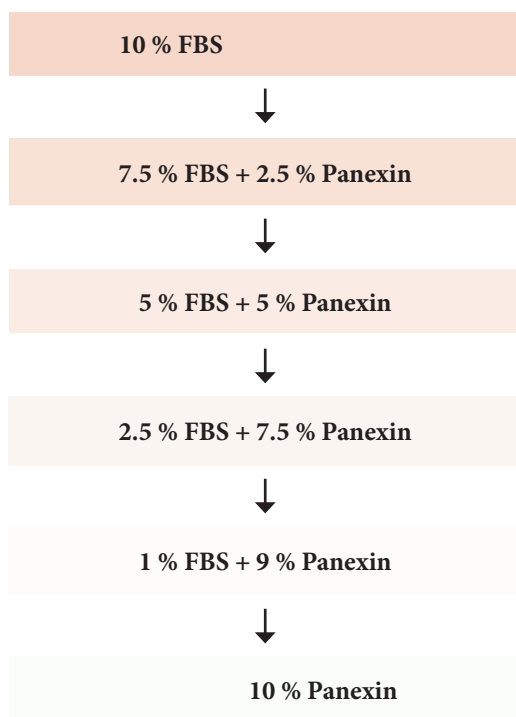
# To replace serum



## Easy to use:

- Panexin basic can be stored and used in the same manner as serum
- The performance can be further improved by optimizing the concentration of Panexin or modifying/changing the basal medium
- **IMPORTANT:** If Trypsin is used to detach adherent cells it needs to be deactivated with Trypsin inhibitor (1 ml inhibitor per 1 ml Trypsin). Accutase does not need to be inhibited

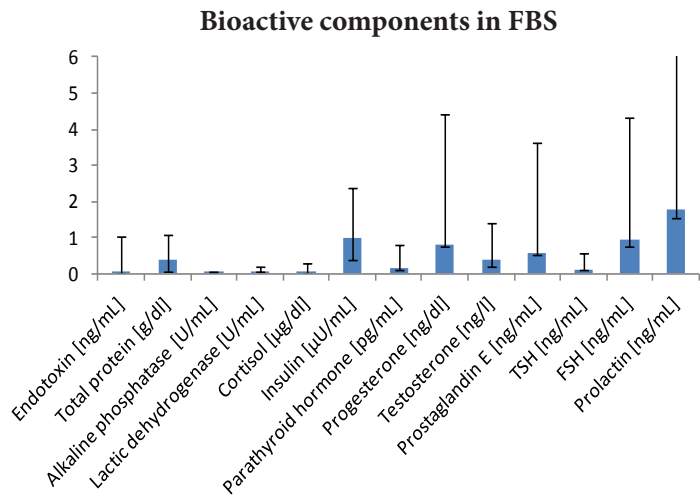
Some cell types (e.g. primary cells) need to be adapted gradually to the serum-free condition.



# To reduce serum

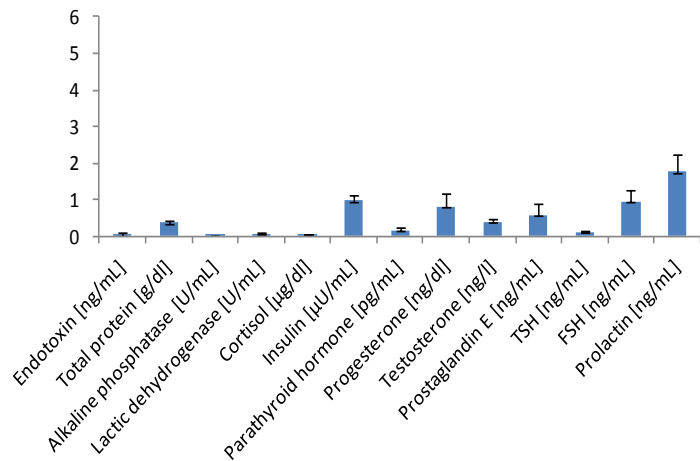
## Media with 10% FBS:

- FBS contains hundreds of distinct proteins and thousands of metabolites in undefined, varying concentrations
- Resulting in inconsistent results and unreproducible data
- Data in figure from *M. Baker, Nature 537 2016 433–435*



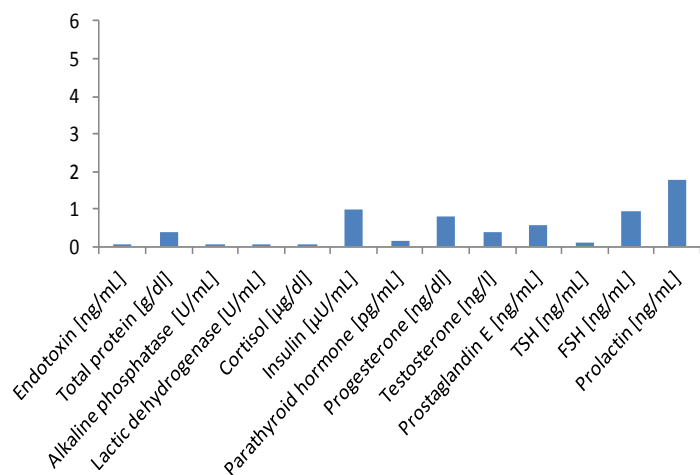
## Media with 1% FBS and 9% Panexin:

- The variation of bioactive components in FBS from lot to lot can be reduced tremendously
- Can be easily adapted to a wide range of cell types
- With significantly improved reproducibility
- More independent from the lot, the origin and the supplier of FBS



## Serum-free media with Panexin:

- Constant quality
- Highest reproducibility
- No more serum testing!



# Design your own serum-free media!

**Table: Comparison of cell growth in 10% Panexin in different basal media. Growth in 10% FBS is defined as 100%**

| Cell-Line | Origin                             | Basal medium | Growth in Panexin |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| HEK 293 T | Human embryonic renal cells        | DMEM/F12     | 105%              |
|           |                                    | alpha-MEM    | 76%               |
|           |                                    | DMEM         | 62%               |
| MDCK      | Dog renal cells                    | DMEM/F12     | 102%              |
|           |                                    | McCoy's 5A   | 91%               |
|           |                                    | alpha-MEM    | 106%              |
| MDBK      | Bovine renal cells                 | RPMI 1640    | 122%              |
|           |                                    | McCoy's 5A   | 135%              |
|           |                                    | DMEM         | 131%              |
| L 929     | Mouse fibroblasts                  | DMEM         | 97%               |
|           |                                    | RPMI 1640    | 78%               |
|           |                                    | Ham's F-12   | 128%              |
| HT-29     | Human colon carcinoma              | IMDM         | 108%              |
|           |                                    | DMEM/F12     | 98%               |
|           |                                    | alpha-MEM    | 96%               |
| HeLa S3   | Human epithelial cervix carcinoma  | Glasgow MEM  | 106%              |
|           |                                    | IMDM         | 72%               |
|           |                                    | EMEM         | 100%              |
| CHO       | Hamster ovarian epithelial cells   | DMEM/F12     | 106%              |
|           |                                    | IMDM         | 97%               |
|           |                                    | alpha-MEM    | 82%               |
| 3T3       | Mouse fibroblasts                  | RPMI 1640    | 98%               |
|           |                                    | McCoy's 5a   | 72%               |
|           |                                    | DMEM/F12     | 97%               |
| U-937     | Human lymphoma                     | alpha-MEM    | 107%              |
|           |                                    | DMEM/F12     | 15%               |
|           |                                    | DMEM         | 20%               |
| MM6       | Human monocytes                    | RPMI 1640    | 120%              |
|           |                                    | McCoy's 5a   | 143%              |
|           |                                    | DMEM/F12     | 118%              |
| HL-60     | Human promyelocytic leukemia cells | RPMI 1640    | 92%               |
|           |                                    | DMEM/F12     | 14%               |
|           |                                    | DMEM         | 11%               |



# The future of cell culture

## Journals:

- *J Immunol.*
- *Prostate*
- *Int J Mol Med.*
- *Exp Dermatol.*
- *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol.*
- *BRAIN*
- *Infect Immun.*
- *Anticancer Res.*
- *Vaccine.*
- *Int J Pharm.*
- *Free Radic Biol Med.*
- *Microbiology*
- *BMC Immunol.*

**And daily more!**

## Cell types:

- Human pancreatic adenocarcinoma COLO357
- Human prostate cancer cell line (PC3)
- rMSC & hMSC
- RASF (rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts)
- Human liposarcoma SW872
- TAF (tumor-associated fibroblasts)
- SZ95 sebocytes
- Bone marrow derived macrophages (BMDMs)
- Human corneal epithelial cells (HCE-T, HCK)
- Human hepatoblastoma cell line Hep G2
- The human breast cancer cell lines MCF-7
- HeLa
- MDCK, HEK

**And daily more!**

## Applications

- As serum replacement or medium supplement to increase the productivity in industrial cell cultures (CHO, MDCK, Vero, Hybridoma etc.)
- To avoid the exosomes or stimulatory effects of growth factors in serum
- To prevent the overgrowth of the culture by fibroblasts in coculture or in highly differentiated epithelial primary cultures
- To guarantee the reproducibility and sensitivity in cell-based *in vitro* assays
- To generally reduce the amount of serum due to ethical concerns, lot-to-lot variability or high costs



## Advantages

- **High reproducibility**
- **No extensive batch testing necessary**
- **Simplified downstream process**
- **Low risk of contamination**
- **Design your own defined serum-free or serum-reduced medium!**

## Go serum-free!

*The future of cell culture*

### *Do you know?*

Serum introduces several severe unknown variables into the cell culture procedure, as serum (a) is a poorly defined supplement (*Bjare, 1992; Gstraunthaler, 2003*); (b) batches show typically qualitative variations and different amount of endotoxins, haemoglobin and other factors (*Price and Gregory, 1982*); (c) can be a potential source of contamination (*Dormont, 1999; Eliot, 1999; Wessman and Levings, 1999*) and (d) does not represent physiological conditions. Therefore, FBS may alter the experimental output or the performance of assays.



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